

CANAL NEGOTIATIONS MAY BE FINANCIAL

Washington Officials Draw This Conclusion from Sir Edward Grey's Letter.

JOHNSON HAS DATA READY Expected to Show Exemption of American Traffic Will Have No Influence on British Shipping.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The letter of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, to the Gatheshead Chamber of Commerce yesterday regarding the British government's attitude toward the Panama Canal act is regarded here as an indication that the negotiations between the two countries are to have a financial basis. The Foreign Secretary's argument being that British shipping is to be burdened with an undue proportion of the charges for the maintenance of the canal through the complete exemption from tolls of American coastwise shipping.

In view of this importance attaches to an inquiry which now is being conducted on the isthmus by Professor Emory R. Johnson, special commissioner on Panama traffic and tolls. Professor Johnson already has compiled, by direction of the Secretary of War, all of the vast amount of statistics bearing on the character and probable amount of the traffic that will pass through the canal, which has formed the basis of action by Congress. He now is engaged in a study of the financial aspect of the enterprise, so that the tolls may be adjusted to the needs of the canal on a strictly scientific basis, and he is expected in Washington soon with these data.

In view of Sir Edward Grey's statement that British ships will have to pay for the American exemption, it is noted that in the data already prepared by Professor Johnson it appears that according to the best estimate the whole of the American coastwise traffic which is likely to pass through the Panama Canal immediately after it is opened will be about one million tons, or a little more than 10 per cent of the total tonnage which will pass through the canal in the years 1915 and 1916. In the course of five years it is estimated that this American coastwise tonnage will rise to 1,414,000 tons, but as the foreign commerce will increase in like proportion the same relative between the two will exist.

On the face of the figures this would indicate that the British and other foreign commerce would have to bear an additional burden of 10 per cent in tolls over and above what it would pay were American coastwise shipping not exempted. It is pointed out, however, as a matter of fact, that a proportionate share of this burden, if it did exist, would have to be borne by American ships in the foreign trade, which, consequently, would be on a precise equality with British ships.

Low Tolls Advocated.

Professor Johnson's statistics disclose still another factor that doubtless will be urged by the American negotiators, as a reply to the British contention that their ships must bear the burden of this extra charge caused by the American exemption. This is set out in his comparison of the Suez Canal with the Panama route. After pointing out the many advantages of the Suez in the way of coaling facilities, low insurance rates, superior opportunities for picking up cargoes between terminals, and the like, Professor Johnson declares that the only possibility of the Panama Canal getting a fair share of the world's business is to place the tolls at a figure actually lower than the Suez route. These are now \$1.25 a ton, so that the rate on the American canal must be sensibly lower than this, and the professor has even mentioned a flat dollar rate for the first few years of the canal's operation at least.

On the basis of ten million tons business this would yield an income inadequate to meet the cost of operation and maintenance of the canal—\$3,500,000; allow \$500,000 a year for sanitation of the zone and provide a fair rate of interest on the \$375,000,000 which the canal has cost, in showing the impossibility of providing for a sinking fund. Allowing 2 per cent interest on the capital invested in the canal and 1 per cent for a sinking fund, the total of the annual charges on the canal is likely to be more than \$15,000,000, or about 50 per cent more than the gross revenue from tolls.

With these figures before them, and the rate on British shipping fixed far below the actual cost of the service by conditions over which the United States government has no control, it is believed by the officials here that they will have little difficulty in showing that the exemption of American coastwise traffic from tolls has no influence upon British shipping, and consequently that no discrimination is proposed in violation of treaty rights.

\$750,000 BOOTH MEMORIAL Son Wants Training College for Salvation Army Officers.

London, Sept. 5.—Bramwell Booth, the new head of the Salvation Army, has issued an appeal for \$750,000 with which to erect, equip and maintain a new training college for Salvation Army officers as a memorial to his father. Regarding the form of the memorial, he says:

"It seems clear that we should ask ourselves 'What would he himself say could be done to honor him in connection with his noble life he would warmly repudiate any thought of a personal tribute, such as could be expressed by stone or iron. He would say: 'Let it be something that will benefit the needy, and the needs of all countries alike.'"

In further discussing the project Bramwell Booth adds that provision for the better training of officers had much occupied his father's mind of late years, yet he hesitated to bring out the plan because of the large sum required. Continuing, he says:

"But may not his death have given us just the impetus we need for an extraordinary effort? I do not intend to spend any shilling on marble ornamentation, but to build in the simplest way consistent with up-to-date sanitation and methods. The amount raised here will determine what shall be done in the United States, Canada, India, Germany and elsewhere."

WHY ENGLAND FAILED AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

British Council Makes Preliminary Report Explaining That Money Was Lacking, but Charges No Unfairness and Makes No "Squeal."

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 5.—The British Olympic Council issued to-day its preliminary report on the results at Stockholm, and, contrary to the general public and writers for the press, the council makes no squeal and brings up no charges of unfairness against Americans because they won. The council says:

It is sufficient now to say that it was not mere specialization that enabled Sweden and the United States to do better than the British Empire. The only winner of three gold medals came from Finland. Sweden won all three places in the modern pentathlon and obtained more points than any other nation by judiciously cultivating every form of physical ability possessed by her inhabitants, and her strength and capability as a nation have been enormously increased in the process. She has already engaged a trainer for 1916.

The council lays the fault for the British failure to the apathy of the public before the games, remarking that the failure to obtain better results was due to the first failure of the general public of the United Kingdom to take the Olympic games seriously, a failure which necessarily reacted on the enthusiasm of the individual competitors.

The council also blames the lack of adequate opportunities for training under the direction of trainers acquainted with the best scientific methods. To supply this lack, they recognize, a large expenditure would have been necessary, and there were no funds from which such expenditure could have been met.

The special weakness of England, the council says, is in field events, including the various jumps, javelin, discus, weight and hammer throwing. It is of the opinion that nearly every case of comparative failure by the British athletes could have been remedied if the British Olympic Association had been in a position to subsidize the training of the competitors, and they believe that no improvement will be possible in 1916 unless ample funds are forthcoming. It then makes this ultimatum:

The public will have the choice as to whether this is to be altered in future, and the public's decision will be final, but if the United Kingdom is to be adequately represented in Berlin the money must be found for such expenditure, and if the British public is not willing to provide this money the British Olympic Council must decline to be responsible for sending out a team.

Pretschhofen, South Africa, Sept. 5.—A triumphal reception was given to-day to Kennedy K. Meathur, the South African policeman who won the Marathon at the Olympic games at Stockholm. He was met by the Mayor and a great procession, at the head of which he marched through the town.

SAYS OUR PANAMA CASE RESTS ON AN ILLUSION

London Writer Contends That U. S. Has No Sovereignty Whatever in Canal Zone.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 5.—Lucien Wolf, in "The Daily Graphic," endeavors to show that the American case in the Panama Canal dispute rests on an illusion. He says: "The United States has no sovereignty in the Canal Zone whatever. It has only a perpetual lease, with delegated sovereignty, while the real sovereignty remains vested in the Republic of Panama. What is granted by the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty is the use, occupation and control of the Canal Zone, and although this is in effect as wide as sovereignty, it is expressly stated that it is not sovereignty, but only such as the United States would possess were it sovereign territory."

"Hence in law Panama is still sovereign of the Canal Zone. Now, what is the consequence of this limited treaty? It is that in the Canal Zone the United States is legally just as much a foreign state as any other foreign state, and that if it exercises sovereignty in Panama it can do so only within the limits of that sovereignty as defined by treaty."

"The British commercial treaty with Colombia, signed in 1866, the obligations of which have been inherited by Panama, guarantees most-favored-nation treatment to Great Britain."

"Another important point has been overlooked by President Taft when he talks of the United States granting certain privileges to other nations in her own territory. He forgets that when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was signed the United States had no tenure whatever in the Canal Zone, and had not even made up its mind where the Canal Zone was to be. Consequently, the relationship of the signatories was that the treaty was not one of grantor and grantee, but precisely the same as that of the signatories to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

"This treaty did not deal with the question of American municipal law, but merely with a project in which both parties had equal rights. The reference to 'all nations' in Article III was intended either to include both in that category or to exclude both. It could not possibly have been intended to exclude only one, and even if it were so designed there is nothing to show which one was to be excluded, for, so far as the treaty is concerned, there is not a hint of the sort of tenure under which the canal was to be constructed and not the remotest suggestion of United States sovereignty."

ISMAI CRITICISES RULES Says There Should Be Boat Room for All Passengers.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 5.—J. Bruce Ismay, asked to-day about the new Board of Trade rules for the protection of life at sea, said: "It is very difficult to express an opinion until I have seen the new rules in their entirety. I feel strongly, however, that boat capacity should be determined by the number of passengers carried and not by the length or tonnage of the vessel."

KAISER FLATTERS FRANCE Pays Marked Attention to French General at Zurich.

Zurich, Switzerland, Sept. 5.—Undertaken by a drenching rain, the German Emperor was early afoot again to-day, and followed each feature of the Swiss army manoeuvres with the closest attention.

At luncheon, which was served in a tent by girls, the Emperor paid special attention to General Pau, head of the French military mission. General Pau, who lost his right arm in the war of 1870, is generally regarded as likely to be appointed generalissimo in the event of war with Germany.

The Emperor conversed with him at great length and paid him several compliments on his distinguished career. He recalled several French generals with whom he was acquainted, asking to be remembered to them.

RUSSIAN JUDGE ARRESTED Accused of Showing Partiality Toward Mutineers.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—The mutiny in the Black Sea squadron of the Russian fleet has led to the arrest of the naval judge-advocate at Sebastopol by the secret police, who accuse him of showing partiality toward the mutineers.

Suspicion has existed for a long time in naval circles that the trouble among the bluejackets has been fomented by police spies who have mingled among the sailors and instigated them to create disturbances.

DEPEW COMING HOME TO HELP IN CAMPAIGN

Says Republicans Must Realize Every Vote for Roosevelt Is One for Wilson.

PLAYERS ON THE ADRIATIC

Joseph Brooks Brings Two Companies, Aggregating 43 "George Egerton" Also a Passenger.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 5.—Ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who is returning home to-day on the Adriatic with Mrs. Depew, thinks the result in Vermont makes the outlook bad for the Republican party. He said this morning:

"If it had been any other state than Vermont it would not have been so bad, but Vermont is rock-ribbed Republican and has never had the habit of chasing political jack-o'-lanterns, like the Western States. When Vermont turns against the party it is hard to say what will happen in the West and Middle West."

"On the face of the returns it looks like a contest between Taft and Wilson, with Wilson running strong, but Taft with a good chance. Unfortunately, however, an analysis of the figures shows that Roosevelt drew practically his entire vote from the Republicans, which means that if Roosevelt can hold his pre-convention majority in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California and other Western states, the fight is between Roosevelt and Wilson, with Wilson a sure winner and Taft a bad third."

"In any event, the Vermont result foreshadows a Wilson victory, and I am going home to do what I can for Mr. Taft. I hope between now and the election that Republicans can be made to see that the only chance to defeat Wilson is to forget Roosevelt and unite on Taft. Every vote for Roosevelt is a vote for Wilson, and this is what the Republicans must understand if they are going to win. I hope it will be possible to make them see this."

Theatrical people made up a considerable part of the 421 saloon passengers sailing on the Adriatic. Among them were forty-three members of the two "Milestones" companies being taken over by Joseph Brooks and Klaw & Erlanger. Mr. Brooks is with them and in the party are Leslie Faber and Miss Ora Lee, who will take the leading parts in the New York company, and Malcolm Cherry and Miss Gwendolyn Floyd, who will play the leads in Chicago.

Frederick Penley, son of W. S. Penley, the well-known actor and creator of "Charley's Aunt," who has been seriously ill, goes as stage manager of the New York "Milestones" company, while Reginald Walter, for twenty years with Sir Charles Wyndham as stage manager, goes in a similar capacity to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Terrie were also passengers, and Mrs. Mary C. G. Bright, better known as "George Egerton," is going to see, at the Century Theatre, the production of "The Daughter of Heaven," of which she is one of the adapters from the French of Pierre Loti and Judith Gautier.

Among other passengers are Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Colgate and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey and family, Mr. and Mrs. James Dunsmuir and family, Judge and Mrs. Charles H. Beckett, Miss Marion H. Beckett, Rudolph Ellis, General and Mrs. Warren M. Healy and family, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Colonel S. A. Johnson, Lieutenant Commander L. M. Joseph, Captain H. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Peet, William R. Pinkerton, Archbishop Prendergast, of Philadelphia; Sir William and Lady Priestly, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Saltentall, Lieutenant and Mrs. Spafford, U. S. N.; Sir Thomas and Lady Robinson and Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson.

MR. DEPEW WILL TESTIFY C. N. Bliss, Jr., To Be Asked to Appear Before Clapp Committee

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Sept. 5.—Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, ex-United States Senator, will be summoned as one of the witnesses before the Clapp sub-committee of the Senate which is investigating campaign contributions with a view of shedding new light upon the Harriman contribution through the 1904 Republican campaign fund. He is expected to return to this country from Europe next week.

Senator Clapp is busily engaged in looking after correspondence with a number of prospective witnesses and outlining plans for resuming the hearing. He does not believe that he will be able to complete the investigation before election. No call has been made for the next meeting, but September 20 has been fixed tentatively as the date.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., is to be asked to testify before the Clapp sub-committee. The Senators think he might help find written evidence of the Harriman and Standard Oil contributions to the Republican Presidential campaign of 1904. Mr. Bliss will be asked if his father, the treasurer of the Republican National Committee in 1904, left on his death any memoranda that would throw light on these contributions. Mr. Bliss is now in business in New York.

LOAN RUMOR DISCREDITED J. P. Morgan & Co. Know of No Advance to China.

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday it was said that the firm had had no advice from London regarding a report from that city that the new Chinese government was arranging to borrow \$20,000,000 from Lloyd's Bank and Smith's Bank of London.

It was added that the report was not believed to be accurate and that the negotiations between the Chinese government and the six-power banking group were in the same state as a month ago.

MORE TROOPS ORDERED TO RIO GRANDE BORDER

Fourteenth Cavalry Sent to Big Bend District, Opposite Ojinaga, Mexico.

STEVEER AND HUERTA MEET Country South of Douglas, Ariz., Overrun with Rebels Menacing American Mining Property.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Sept. 5.—Possible danger of property depredations on the American side in the Big Bend district because of the large number of Mexican rebels encamped at and near Ojinaga, in that section, resulted in an order being issued to-day for the six troops of the 14th Cavalry stationed at Fort Clark to proceed to the frontier at once.

Owing to the menacing position of the revolutionists and the widespread activities of bands of brigands and smugglers it is probable that even more troops will be rushed to the Rio Grande. General Salazar, with 1,000 rebels, is in the Capitan Mountains, west of Sabinas Station, on the Mexican Northwestern Railway, and another 700 rebels are encamped ten miles below Quitman, according to dispatches to the War Department from Brigadier General E. Z. Steever, in command of the Department of Texas. There are also about 500 rebels eighteen miles southeast of Juarez.

It is stated in the messages to the War Department that General Salazar appears to command a large part of the territory bounded by Casas Grandes, Ojitos and Boca Grandes. At the latter place he is receiving reinforcements from Sonora.

A new trial has been granted to W. C. Nichols, an American citizen recently sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for killing a native whom he had been employed to arrest. Nichols was tried at Tampico, but the case now goes to the Mexican Court of Appeals at Victoria. The Department of State made strong representations to the Mexican government in urging a new trial. No date for the new trial has been fixed.

Every effort is being made by the State Department to get arms and ammunition to the Americans in the Cananea district to enable them to protect themselves against the ravages of the rebels who now threaten that country. To-day a request from the residents there was received at the State Department asking for 400 rifles immediately, accompanied by 200 rounds of ammunition for each gun.

The situation in this district is known at the State Department to be grave, and every effort will be made to assist the people in protecting themselves. The guns will have to be paid for by the people to whom they are given.

The El Tigre Mining Company received permission to-day to take across the border twenty rifles and about 4,000 rounds of ammunition. These are to be used by the employees of the company in protecting its property.

It is probable that the additional rifles to be sent to the citizens in the Cananea district will have to come from the Frankfort arsenal of the War Department near Philadelphia. In that case it will take about a week to get them to the place.

The Mexican government will be requested to provide a strong escort for the additional rifles and ammunition.

WINSTON CHURCHILL WATERS Women Shriek to Him "Why Do You Stop Forcible Feeding?"

Aberdeen, Sept. 5.—Suffragettes led again yesterday Winston Churchill, when he landed from the Admiralty yacht here, was met by a crowd of women, who shrieked: "Why don't you stop forcible feeding our women?" She was seized by the police.

In the mean time another woman rushed at Mr. Churchill and tried to clutch him, but was prevented by a policeman, and several further attempts to molest the First Lord were frustrated by the vigilance of the police.

Excelsior Liquid Polish A Very Superior Article for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Glass, Windows and Mirrors.

For Sale by LEWIS & CONGER 45th St. & 6th Ave., N.Y.

NEW JERSEY (Central) POPULAR ONE-DAY OUTINGS

Lake Hopatcong \$1 Next Sunday Leave West 23rd St. 8:30 a.m. Leave Liberty Street 9:00 a.m.

MAUGH CHUNK NEXT SUNDAY \$1.50

Leave West 23rd Street 4:30 a.m. Leave Liberty Street 5:30 a.m.

RAT CORN KILLS RATS AND MICE

Will exterminate Rats, Mice and Gophers from your premises in a Safe, Sane and Sanitary Manner.

RAT CORN NO ODORS OR SMELLS

It mummifies them. It makes them die, they simply DRIP UP. Positively no smell. Rat Corn is a new and scientific discovery, and without a doubt the greatest rat and mouse destroyer in the world; the only one that kills rats without any bad, dangerous or disagreeable effects.

A trial will convince you. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per can. 6th Ave. \$5.00 Express Postpaid. Ask your dealer, or sent by mail on receipt of price. We pay postage. "How to Destroy Rats" FREE with each can. Made only by Botanical Manufacturing Co. 255 S. Fourth Street Philadelphia, Pa. After eating Rat Corn he is Mummified.

AGAINST ARBITRATION IDEA British Trade Unionists Vote It Shall Not Be Compulsory.

Newport, England, Sept. 5.—Compulsory arbitration of trade disputes is strongly opposed by British trade unionists, who to-day at the Trades Union Congress cast an overwhelming vote against the adoption of the principle. Almost two million members of trade unions are represented by the five hundred delegates attending the congress.

Two American labor representatives, George L. Berry and J. H. Walker, delivered addresses. Will Thorne, president of the congress, presented them with silver bowls and Mrs. Berry and Mrs. Walker with gold chains as mementoes of their visit.

POWERS BACK OF ITALY Why She Agreed to Autonomy for Turkish Provinces.

Chiasso, Switzerland, Sept. 5.—Little credence is placed here in the reports that the negotiations between Italy and Turkey are to be abandoned because it has been found impossible to conclude peace with satisfaction to both sides.

Italy, it is stated, has assurances from all the powers that no matter what happens they will not interfere on the question of Libya, which region includes a part of Tripoli and Barka. It was on these assurances that Italy agreed to Count von Berchtold's proposal respecting the granting of gradual autonomy for all the European provinces of Turkey. As a consequence, if an international conference is held, the matter of Libya will not be gone into, while the Aegean Islands, together with the rest of the European Turkey, will be fully considered.

It is believed that the administration at Constantinople understands this and wishes to check the consummation of Count von Berchtold's plan, which means, substantially, control by the powers over European Turkey. It is to Turkey's interests therefore to enter into a direct agreement with Italy.

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